

Committee: Historical Organisation of Islamic Cooperation

Topic: The 1982 Israeli Invasion of Lebanon and the Problems Faced by the Palestinian People

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A. Letter from the Co-Secretaries-General

Distinguished Delegates of FTEALMUN'25,

It is a great honour to welcome you all to FTEALMUN'25. In an age when global challenges affect each of us more profoundly than ever before, this conference represents far more than a gathering of students. It is a space where young voices can question, connect, and take the first steps toward shaping lasting change. The committees and agendas have been crafted with care, each one designed to spark meaningful dialogue, challenge existing perspectives, and inspire innovative solutions to the world's most pressing issues.

The true strength of FTEALMUN'25 lies in its diversity. Bringing together delegates from different backgrounds and viewpoints, this conference is a reminder that progress stems from the exchange of ideas. It is not only about policies or resolutions but about learning from one another, testing convictions, and building a community where every vision is valued. As you take on the role of diplomats, I encourage you to keep your minds open, to lead with patience and empathy, and to embrace the discomfort that often comes with meaningful negotiation.

I hope this experience empowers you to bring your full self into every discussion. Let it be a stepping stone in your journey to becoming thoughtful, forward-looking leaders. Each of you carries a unique perspective, and together you will define the spirit and success of this conference. My team and I are excited to see the passion, creativity, and determination you bring to the table.

On behalf of the entire Secretariat, thank you for joining us in this endeavour. May FTEALMUN'25 not only be remembered for its debates but also for the friendships formed, the lessons learned, and the inspiration that stays with us long after the final session concludes.

Warm regards,

Haktan Efe Özgür, Ela Çakır

Co-Secretaries-General of FTEALMUN'25

Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates and Esteemed Participants,

I am Gülnihal Sari from Kartal Anatolian Imam Hatip School and an 11th grader. Currently, I am studying the IBDP. This has given me a great opportunity to deepen my understanding of Islamic affairs and global catastrophes. As one of the significant committees of FTEALMUN'25, the H-OIC will address crucial matters concerning our shared challenges and cooperation among nations.

Throughout this journey, my Academic Assistant **Esad** and I have worked tirelessly to present the best version of the H-OIC committee. I truly appreciate his dedication, and it has been an honour to work with him.

This committee aims to enhance your skills in collaboration, critical discussion, and problem-solving. I sincerely hope that each of you, my dear delegates, will make this experience one of the most memorable and enriching MUN journeys of your academic life.

So, fasten your seatbelts and get ready for FTEALMUN'25!

If you have any questions regarding the committee or the agenda items, you can contact me via my email address: gulnihalsari@icloud.com

Gülnihal Sari

Under-Secretary General

B. Introduction to the Committee

OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation) is the organisation that consists of states which are populated by a major muslim population. OIC aims to preserve the values of Islam and its culture, strengthen the bond between the Islamic world and work for the common goals of unity, solidarity ,and prosperity of Islamic states . The goal is achieved by consultation of states to promote and preserve the Islamic culture and providing aid to states that are in need , establishing a strong sense of alliance amongst the Islamic world and muslims.

OIC has been established after a summit was called by the heads of the Islamic states after the arson of Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem , destroying a major part of the historical structure. The summit had declared the need of an organisation to provide and help build a sense of community and mutual assistance amongst the Islamic states. And in March 1970, the first Islamic conference was held in Saudi Arabia, thus the official foundation of the OIC, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.

Conferences held by OIC aims to protect and preserve the core values of Islam. These values include but are not limited to peace, respect, tradition, protection and benevolence. This committee relies and finds power upon coherent verdict of the states. This emphasizes the importance of each and every state and its decision to affect the outcome. Thus the OIC and its foundation is built upon values of respect, unity and working for a common goal.

C. Introduction to the Agenda Item

Before the attack in 1982 Lebanon was going through civil war between the Lebanese muslims and Lebanese christians. After Lebanon had gained independence from France, the Lebanese government was constructed under the National Pact which appointed a Christian Maronite President, Sunni Muslim Prime minister, Shia Parliamentary Speaker, Greek Orthodox Deputy Prime Minister ,and Druze Chief of the Armed Forces. Conflict started when the political power between the group did not align with the population of the country. In the Arab-Israel conflicts Lebanon took the Arabic side which led to major amounts of refuge from Palestine and that was one of the major factors that took part in the change in the division of the population. As the muslim population grew, their discontent on the power imbalance has increased as well. On April 13 1975, Palestinian militia operated an assassination attempt on Pierre Gemayal, the leader of the Phalangist party (The main christian militia). After the attempted assassination things began to escalate and the Lebanese National Movement had begun. The government started to collapse and people took refuge in the militia groups.

In 1982 Israel launched an operation under the name of “Operation Peace for Galilee” under the reason of the attempted assassination on Israel’s ambassador to the United Kingdom. Now OIC has to decide how to act upon the conflict and help Lebanon and end the conflict with the least amount of casualties. And how to act on the Arab-Israel conflict going further.

D. Key Terms

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

The official representation of the Palestinian Nation. Claims the rights to the now Israel occupied territory to establish a single democratic state in all historical Palestine with equal rights for Jews, Muslims, And Christians. Fighting for the rights of the Palestinian people against the IDF using guerrilla warfare. Before 1971, got passive support from Jordan before it was expelled out of Jordan to Lebanon because of the Jordanian civil war. Continues its mission in Lebanon fighting the Israeli forces.

Operation Peace for Galilee

Israel's second attack on Lebanon after the attempted assassination on the ambassador of the United Kingdom. This operation aims to fight against the PLO and to defend Israeli territory and fight for the Christian Lebanese population and regain the authority of the Christian government.

Refugee Camps in Lebanon

Settlements established throughout Lebanon to house the large influx of Palestinian refugees displaced during the Arab–Israeli conflicts. These camps became densely populated areas where many Palestinians lived under difficult social and economic conditions. Over time, several camps turned into strongholds for various Palestinian militant factions, including elements of the PLO, making them central points of tension between Lebanese groups, Israeli forces, and Palestinian fighters. The situation in these camps played a major role in escalating the conflict and influencing foreign intervention.

Israeli Defense Forces (IDF)

The National Defence Force of the Israeli government. Declares the Gaza strip as Israeli land and entitles the PLO as “Palestinian Terrorists”. Fights against the PLO for an independent Jewish state of Israel. Supports the Christian Lebanese government and aids the Christian militia to take back authority over Lebanon.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Organisation founded by states with muslim majority to unite the muslim people to preserve and protect the Islamic culture and its values. It is in support of a two-state solution for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and recognizes Palestine as an independent state. It plays a role on how to move forward regarding the Israel conflict and the future of Lebanon.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

A peacekeeping force created by the United Nations to supervise the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and to restore stability in the region. Operates with the mandate of monitoring hostilities, supporting the Lebanese government in reasserting control, and ensuring humanitarian assistance reaches affected civilian populations. Serves as an international actor working to reduce conflict between militant groups, the Lebanese state, and Israeli forces while encouraging long-term peace and security.

E. General Overview

1. Historical Context of the Israeli–Palestinian Conflict (1948–1982)

After the British resigned from the British Mandate of Palestine on 15th May of 1948, the British Mandate of Palestine was split into three zones. The State of Israel took nearly 55% of the country, Palestine took approximately 45% of the mandate, and the city of Jerusalem was left as a UN-controlled international zone, as the city was blessed and claimed by both sides.



After the declaration of independence of the State of Israel, an Arab-Muslim coalition formed by Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq and declared war on Israel, justifying their war goal as 'Liberating Palestine'.

The Arab armies occupied the Palestinian lands by cooperating with the Palestinian government and stepped into Israeli lands. The Arab armies were superior by manpower and firepower, easing their job to invade the State of Israel. Yet with the stop of British Blockade on Israel, the Jewish manpower increased and stockpiles filled up, the paramilitary Jewish forces stopped the Arabian advance. The paramilitary group Haganah and other small groups were incorporated and the command centralized by the establishment of Israeli Defence Forces (IDF). Then a truce between parties was enforced by the United Nations (UN), embargoing them from getting any reinforcements. However, neither side followed the truce, getting reinforcements from foreign powers. After the ceasefire was broken by the Egyptian Forces, the war continued and the well-organised and equipped Jewish forces started to push back the Arabian armies. The war took a whole year and the Arabian coalition separately signed peace with the State of Israel, ending the First Arab-Israeli War. With the armistice, the State of Israel roughly occupied 55% of the proposed lands of Palestine, while the rest was secured by Egypt and Jordan.



During the peace period between Israel and Arabian countries, with the coup and rise of Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt, a Pan-Arabist and nationalist general, the tensions between Egypt and Western powers intensified sharply as his policies challenged Western influence, leading to escalating diplomatic frictions, economic pressures, and ultimately laying the groundwork for the Suez Crisis between Egypt and France-United Kingdom-Israel coalition. The crisis led to a war between the coalition and Egypt. The Sinai peninsula and Gaza strip got invaded, but the negative American response about invasion and Soviet threat of intervention forced the coalition to back down from the lands they occupied.

After the Suez Crisis, Pan-Arabism skyrocketed in the Middle East and North Africa, motivating nations to rise up against Pro-Western and Monarchist governments. The Military Coups happened in Iraq(1958) and Syria(1963). The Arabian cooperations increased between themselves and the Soviet Union, seeing an opportunity to seize and destroy the State of Israel. The military spendings increased and Socialist

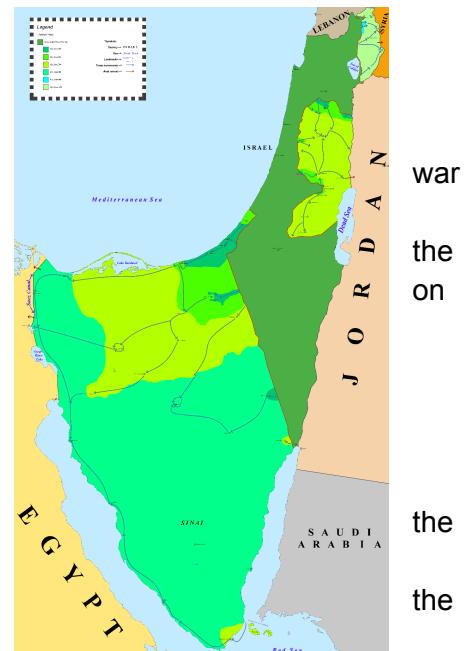


Economic Development Programmes put on motion. After 11 years of no major conflicts, the tensions started to rise again. The Soviet Intelligence proved misinformation to Gamal Abdel Nasser, stating that Israel plans an offensive on Egypt, and already started an invasion on Syria. After the information, Egyptian Forces started to take positions on the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula, abolishing the UN Emergency Force from their territories. And on 5 June 1967, justifying the war with closure of Strait of Tiran to Israeli ships, while the UNEF leaving the Sinai, the Israeli Air Force struck into Egyptian air zone and started the Six Day Wars.



The war finished in six days, and the Egyptian and Syrian forces humiliatingly got defeated by the IDF. The caused the displacement of 280,000 to 325,000 Palestinians. The fronts have become stagnant, leading military crisis to a political crisis and a long-lasting war the Suez Canal.

After 5 years of unstable positions in Levant, during the Jewish holy day Yom Kippur, Syrian and Egyptian forces launched a surprise strike to take back their occupied territories. Yet the Arab countries failed again although State of Israel wasn't ready to go against both of them. This war led the Arab countries to finally negotiate with State of Israel. At the end of the negotiations, Israel decided to withdraw from the Sinai peninsula, yet refused to leave Golan heights because of the region's strategic defensive position. At the end, most of Palestine was occupied by the State of Israel, approximately 25.000 Palestinians died and 1.2 million of Palestinians displaced and became an immigrant.



2.. PLO's Relocation from Jordan to Lebanon

The PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organisation) was a strong paramilitary force in the Kingdom of Jordan. The organisation mostly showed up after the Six Day Wars, planning terrorist attacks on Israeli-occupied zones to make the IDF struggle. The organisation moved up to Jordan after the Six Day Wars, headquartered in Karameh, Jordan's border town. After Israel's strike on Karameh, the support to Palestinian militias increased and the strength of the PLO grew. During early 1970, the leftists among the PLO began calling to overthrow the Hashimite dynasty in Jordan. and it



led to violent clashes in June 1970. The king Hussein of Jordan hesitated to oust them from the country. However, the attacks of PLO continued and lead to the Dawson's Field hijacking. The hijacking was mainly organized by Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a Marxist-Leninist group. After the hijacking of planes, King Hussein ordered the Jordan Army to operate. The Jordan Army sieged the PLO - influenced cities and began targeting the militia groups which were operating from the Palestinian refugee camps. The next day, the Syrian Army with 10,000 troops entering Jordan lands, bearing Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) markings began an invasion by advancing towards Irbid, which the Palestinian militias had occupied and declared to be a "liberated" city. Yet after the Syrian forces withdrew from the region, the Jordan Army forced them to expel them and the groups retreated to South Lebanon by 1971. The groups after retreating, prepared and executed operations which led to the Munich Massacre in 1972.



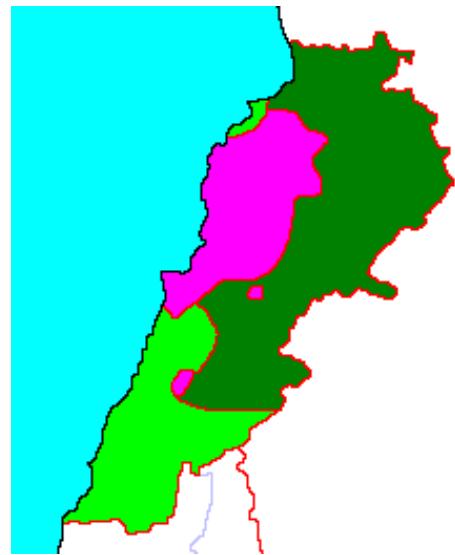
3. The Lebanese Civil War and Its Impact on Palestinians

Lebanon, once under the French colonial administration, was a slightly Christian majority and had a large Muslim minority until 1948. Yet with the First Arab-Israeli war, the immigrant Palestinians disrupted the country's demographic structure. And after the Six Day War, with more expelled Palestinians settling down in South Lebanon, the country eventually became a Muslim-majority country. However, the parliament of Lebanon was mostly Christian members and at the time, the Lebanese government was under the influence of elites within the Maronite Christian community.

Lebanon's Christian-dominated government had been facing increasing opposition from Muslims, pan-Arabists, and left-wing groups. The Cold War also exerted a disintegrative effect on the country, closely linked to the political polarization that preceded the 1958 Lebanese crisis. Christians mostly sided with the Western world while Muslims, pan-Arabists, and leftists mostly sided with Soviet-aligned Arab countries. As political stability continued to unravel during the late 1960s, the surge of Palestinian fedayeen groups - particularly after the PLO was expelled from Jordan in the 1970 Black September conflict - turned Lebanon's precarious sectarian balance into a region of intense confrontation. The PLO slowly turned South Lebanon into a semi-independent military enclave and carried out cross-border attacks into northern Israel, which in turn, engendered a cycle of Israeli militarized responses. The militarization of the South deepened



the Christian apprehensions that the Lebanese state was losing its sovereignty, and that the demographic and political weight of the Palestinian armed presence would reasonably change Lebanon's confessional balance forever. By 1975, these tensions would combust into open warfare as the fighting intensified between the Phalangist militia and the Palestinian factions, degenerating into a conflict that included nearly every sectarian and political faction in the country.



The war quickly became a multi-front conflict defined as much by the intricate internal dynamics of Lebanon, as well as the wider implications of the Arab Cold War, with Syria, Israel, Iraq and Libya providing varying degrees of support of the combatants for ideological or strategic reasons. Maronite militias (Showed Pink on the map), fearing the ascending strength of Palestinian and leftist coalitions, tried to consolidate control over the Christian strongholds. Meanwhile, the Lebanese National Movement—an umbrella alliance of leftists, pan-Arabists, and Muslims that was in alliance with the PLO-sought (Showed Light Green on the map) to rewrite the Lebanese political system, reducing entrenched Christian political privilege and empowering Muslim communities whose demographic strength had been enhanced since 1948 and 1967. When the national army collapsed and militias proliferated, the central government became all but irrelevant, while Beirut split into a Christian east and a Muslim-leftist-Palestinian west, symbolizing the total fragmentation of state authority.



Syria intervened in 1976 (Showed Dark Green on the map) under the pretext of stabilizing Lebanon, though its motives were far more complex. Damascus wanted to forestall the victory of the leftist-PLO alliance, fearing that a radical, Soviet-leaning Palestinian-controlled Lebanon would provoke a devastating Israeli reaction and jeopardize Syrian strategic interests in the Golan Heights. Still, it was crucial for Syria to also constrain the Maronite militias, since a decisive Christian victory would invite Western intervention or undercut Syrian influence over Lebanon. As a result, Syrian forces alternated between backing and

repressing various factions, thereby making themselves arbitrators of the conflict while solidifying their military presence throughout the country. The intervention temporarily slowed down the fighting but in doing so institutionalized the fragmentation of Lebanon, with militias cementing territorial control across sectarian lines.

4. Israel's Security Concerns and Cross-Border Tensions

By the late 1970s, continuous PLO assaults across the Israeli border had magnified the conflict into the international arena. And the Palestinian militias hijacked a bus on the Coastal Highway of Israel and killed occupants in the bus. In response, Israel launched the First Israeli intervention in 1978, sending its forces deep into Southern Lebanon with the expressed purpose of wiping out PLO units and establishing a buffer zone under the command of the South Lebanon Army, a Christian-aligned militia. Subsequent to withdrawing its forces after the deployment of UNIFIL peacekeepers, the PLO quickly reestablished operational capabilities in the region, making South Lebanon once again a major theatre of Arab-Israeli confrontation. The United States also grew increasingly involved, considering the Lebanese conflict through the strategic lens of the Cold War and the need to secure pro-Western Christian factions against Soviet-backed Palestinian and leftist groups. By 1981, Lebanon had become, in effect, a battleground of rival regional powers, with the PLO acting as a "state within a state," Syrian troops in control of extensive areas of the Bekaa Valley and northern Lebanon, Israeli planes attacking PLO positions around Beirut, and sectarian militias wielding unquestioned authority over their enclaves.

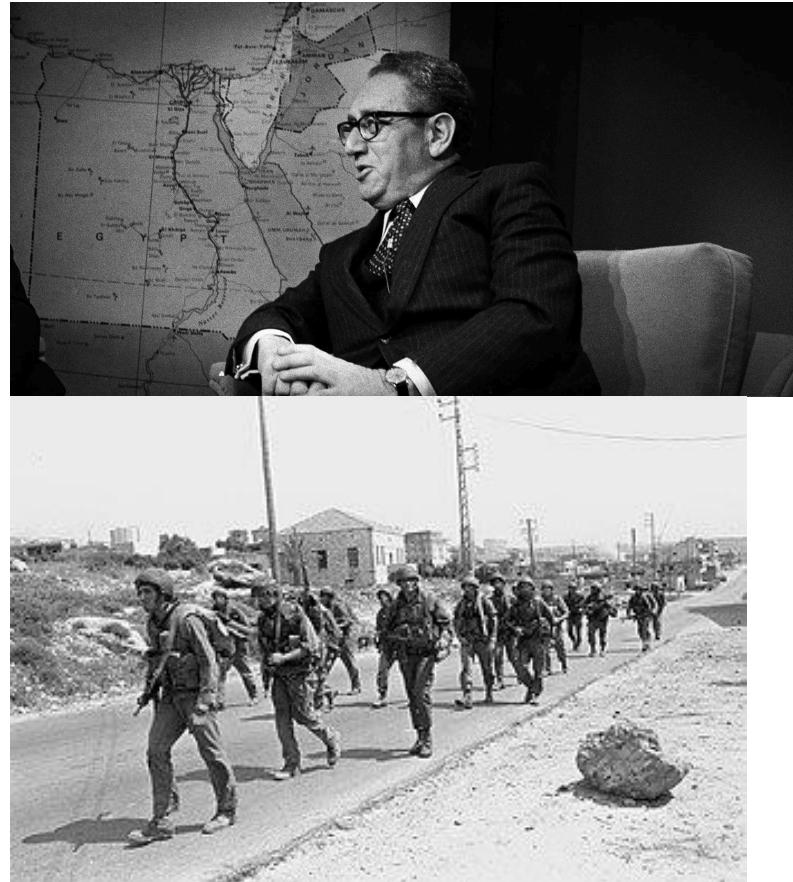


5. Prelude to the 1982 Invasion

The State of Israel was tired of endless Arab wars and the government was accused of corruption by the opposition. The exhausted Israeli nation voted in favour of the Likud Party, hoping for the success of Begin's promise to end the corruption, infighting and lackluster leadership that had characterized the Rabin government. New talent and new policies were to replace the stagnation and entrenched machinery of the Labor Party bureaucracy which had dominated Israel for decades. But these early hopes have been disappointing. He appears incapable of deviating from his rigid ideas of 40 years ago and unable to control a coalition cabinet which has outdone even Labor's terrible record of factiousness,



infighting, backstabbing and leaks to the media. The cabinet had seemed increasingly divided and fractious during 1980. The coalition's parliamentary majority has been dwindling for months, and Begin can now count on only a very slim majority. In public opinion polls his popularity has slipped to record lows, and it was hard to find many Israelis who would not like to see the government fall. But because Begin's coalition partners knew that early elections will bring defeat for them as well as the Likud, he had a reasonable chance of remaining in power until new Knesset elections must be held in November 1981. And with the increasing tension between PLO and the State of Israel, the risk on the border and in the country increased. So, for the sake of country and the stability of the government, with a slight majority, the Likud government won the elections of 1981 again. With the increasing border tensions and clashes between IDF and PLO, and after the attempt of the assassination of Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador to the United Kingdom, the Israel justified the assassination attempt as a war goal and mobilised their forces.



F. Timeline of Key Events (Until 1982)

1948 – Arab-Israeli War and Palestinian Exodus

The 1948 conflict led to the first major displacement of Palestinians, creating a refugee population that would significantly shape regional politics. Many Palestinians fled or were expelled into neighboring Arab states, including Lebanon, where their presence later contributed to political and demographic tensions. This mass exodus became the foundation of the Palestinian national struggle and set the stage for future clashes involving Israel, Arab states, and emerging resistance movements.

1967 – Six-Day War and Occupation of Arab Territories

In 1967, Israel captured the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, and Sinai Peninsula, deepening the Arab-Israeli conflict and further destabilizing the region. The occupation intensified Palestinian nationalism and increased support for armed resistance, strengthening groups like the PLO. The war also added pressure to Lebanon, which began to host more Palestinian fighters and refugees, increasing friction with Lebanese communities.

1970 – Black September: PLO Expelled from Jordan

Following escalating clashes between the Jordanian government and the PLO, the group

was forcibly expelled from Jordan in 1970. This relocation pushed tens of thousands of Palestinian fighters and supporters into Lebanon, where the PLO established new bases of operation. Their presence contributed to rising tensions between Lebanese factions and played a direct role in fueling the armed confrontations that led to civil war.

1975 – Outbreak of the Lebanese Civil War

Lebanon descended into civil war in 1975 as sectarian divisions, political rivalries, and the growing influence of Palestinian factions erupted into widespread violence. Multiple militias, foreign governments, and ideological groups became involved, turning the conflict into a multilayered struggle for control. The growing instability created a battleground where Lebanese, Palestinian, Syrian, and later Israeli forces clashed for influence over the country.

1978 – Operation Litani: First Israeli Invasion of South Lebanon

In 1978, Israel launched Operation Litani, aiming to push PLO forces away from its northern border and expand influence in southern Lebanon. Although the mission temporarily weakened the PLO, it did not fully remove its presence, and Israeli forces soon withdrew under international pressure. The operation set a precedent for greater Israeli involvement in Lebanese affairs and demonstrated the escalation of cross-border conflict.

1981 – Intensification of Border Conflicts

By 1981, clashes between the PLO and Israel along the Lebanon–Israel border had sharply increased, with artillery exchanges, airstrikes, and guerrilla operations becoming frequent. These confrontations destabilized southern Lebanon and heightened fears of a larger war. Diplomatic attempts to reduce tension proved ineffective, making renewed Israeli intervention increasingly likely.

June 1982 – Launch of Operation Peace for Galilee

Israel initiated Operation Peace for Galilee in June 1982, framing it as a defensive measure to secure its northern border after repeated PLO attacks. The operation quickly expanded into a large-scale invasion targeting PLO strongholds throughout Lebanon, ultimately reaching Beirut. This marked a decisive escalation of the conflict and reshaped the political and military landscape of Lebanon for years to come.

G. Major Parties Involved

1. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

The Palestine Liberation Organization was founded on 2 June 1964, after the first summit of the Arab League in Cairo, stating their goals as Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine. It initially sought to establish an Arab state over the entire territory of the former Mandatory Palestine, advocating the elimination of Israel. The PLO was mostly paramilitary groups combined under the command and organization of military officials. Their first military campaigns were an attack on Israel's National Water Carrier in January 1965. The PLO's strategy was based on guerrilla tactics and what were considered terrorist acts. The attacks



was mostly controlled from their headquarters in Jordan, Egypt, West Bank, Lebanon and Syria. The founder of the PLO was Ahmad Al-Shukeiri who was a Palestinian politician.

The PLO, from 1967 to September 1970, with passive support from Jordan, fought a war of attrition with Israel. During this time, the PLO launched artillery attacks on the Israeli agriculture areas and militants launched numerous attacks on Israeli forces. Israel raided the PLO camps in Jordan, including Karameh, withdrawing only under Jordanian military pressure. The PLO suffered enormous damage during the process of expulsion from Jordan, 1970. After the civil war against the Kingdom of Jordan, the Cairo Agreement led the PLO to establish itself in Lebanon.

After settling down in Lebanon, the PLO got reinforcements from Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and started their border clashes against the State of Israel, causing security problems on the Lebanon-Israel border with guerilla wars and so-called terror actions. Meanwhile, in Lebanon, with the increasing number of paramilitary Muslims and destruction of demographic situation, the Christian and Muslim militants rose up to beat up each other and started the Lebanese Civil War. During the war, the PLO kept key places in the south and fought against both the Lebanese Military Forces and Christian militias. During the war, the PLO raided the Israeli towns near to the front and continued their guerrilla warfare against Israel. These actions led to the First Israeli Invasion of Lebanon in 1978. After the UNIFIL forces forced the IDF to backdown, the organization quickly restarted their guerrilla attacks and terrorist actions, and re-organized. The same actions led to the same consequences, and gave wargoals to the State of Israel.

2. Republic of Lebanon

The Republic of Lebanon was a former colony of France, freed fully in December 1946. Lebanon's majority was Christian, while there was a large minority of Muslims. Because of the National Pact of 1943, the parliament required that its president be Maronite Christian, its speaker of the parliament to be a Shia Muslim, its prime minister be Sunni Muslim, and the Deputy Speaker of Parliament and the Deputy Prime Minister be Greek Orthodox. In May 1948, Lebanon joined the Arab coalition war against Israel, and during the war, 100.000 Palestinians fled to Lebanon because of the First Arab-Israeli War. The war ended with defeat, and Israel refused the backment of immigrants. Until the early 1970s, Lebanon was dubbed "the Switzerland of the Middle East" for its unique status as both a snow-capped holiday destination and secure banking hub for Gulf Arabs. Beirut was also nicknamed "the Paris of the Middle East".



After the defeat of PLO in the Jordan Civil War, the organization fled up and re-organized in the south of Lebanon, creating a border tension and security problem on the Lebanese-Israeli border. The relocation also led to sectarian tensions between Palestinians versus the Maronite Christians and other Lebanese factions. In 1975, following increasing tensions, largely boosted by PLO presence in the south, a full-scale civil war broke out in

Lebanon. The war went on Christian militias against PLO supporters and with the intervention of Syrian peacekeeping troopers, the war got multi-fronts facing each other.

During the civil war, because of PLO's terrorist acts on the State of Israel, Israeli forces invaded the south of Lebanon, reaching the Litani River. Lately the UN forced Israel to move out and deploy UNIFIL to the stabilized region. Yet with the Israeli-supported South Lebanon Army, the Christian militias fought with the re-organized PLO in the region until 1982.

3. Syrian Arab Republic



The Syrian Arab Republic was one of the most powerful countries in the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The country gained independence with Lebanon in 1946, freeing itself from French influence. The country united with Egypt in 1958, with Gamal Abdel-Nasser's growing influence all over the Arab world. In 1961, because of the instability in the United Arab Republic, a coup happened and Syria left the United Arab Republic. After two years, the Ba'athist generals launched a coup against the government and started the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party's dictatorship in the country.

Syria entered the war against Israel in the First Arab-Israeli War, the Six Day War, and the Yom Kippur War. They lost all of the wars. Although they had enough ammunition and fuel to reach Tel Aviv in the Yom Kippur War, they were defeated by two Israeli tanks and couldn't pass the Golan Heights.

During the Civil War in Lebanon, on 22 January 1976, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad brokered a truce between the two sides, while covertly beginning to move Syrian troops into Lebanon under the guise of the Palestine Liberation Army in order to bring the PLO back under Syrian influence and prevent the disintegration of Lebanon. In March 1976, Lebanese President Suleiman Frangieh requested that Syria formally intervene. The Syrian Army and Air Force mostly fought against Christian militias and Israeli fighters.

4. Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation was formed in 1969 as a response to the arson attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem that sparked outrage throughout the Muslim world and showed the necessity for a unified political organization of Muslim-majority states. The founding mission of the OIC was to protect Islamic holy places, provide support for the



Palestinian people, and promote cooperation in the areas of political, economic, scientific, and cultural relations among member states. From its inception, the OIC intended to bolster solidarity within the Islamic world and worked toward coordinating a unified approach to regional crises.

During the 1970s, the OIC furthered its institutional architecture by developing a number of committees focused on advancing economic development, humanitarian aid, and political coordination. The Palestinian question remained the OIC's centerpiece throughout the decade, and the organization would routinely condemn Israeli behavior while calling for financial and diplomatic support for Palestinian institutions. Its member states increasingly leverage the OIC as a means to align their positions collectively in international forums and present a checked position on matters affecting Muslim populations.

The OIC largely remained political advisor during the Lebanese Civil War trying to temper hostilities and assist with relief from the spreading conflict, while observing the growing regional and international interests that were at play. The organization called for ceasefires, urged respect for Lebanon's political sovereignty, and supported mediation efforts by other Arab organizations. While it did not intervene militarily, the OIC stressed the importance of the protection of civilians, stability in Lebanon's political order, and reductions in foreign involvement. Up until 1982, the OIC continued to urge political dialogue between Lebanese factions while reaffirming solidarity with Palestinian communities affected by the ongoing violence.

H. Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue ([Esad](#))

1. Ceasefire Agreements between Israel and PLO (1978–1981)

A series of limited ceasefire arrangements were established in an attempt to reduce violence along the Israel–Lebanon border. These agreements aimed to halt cross-border attacks by PLO factions and restrain Israeli retaliatory strikes. While the ceasefires temporarily lowered tensions, they were often short-lived due to continued skirmishes, shifting militia dynamics, and the lack of a comprehensive political solution. Their repeated failure demonstrated the fragility of security arrangements without broader negotiations.

2. Arab League Diplomatic Efforts

The Arab League regularly intervened diplomatically to prevent the Lebanese conflict from expanding and to address the escalating Palestinian–Israeli tensions. Through summit meetings and mediation between member states, the organization attempted to reduce hostilities and reinforce Arab unity. However, internal disagreements among Arab governments and the complex Lebanese political landscape limited the League's ability to enforce lasting solutions, leaving many issues unresolved.

3. Early OIC Resolutions on the Palestinian Question

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation issued several early resolutions calling for the protection of Palestinian rights and urging member states to support political and humanitarian efforts. These resolutions emphasized the need for international recognition of

the Palestinian cause and condemned Israeli military operations in Lebanon. While influential in shaping global opinion among Muslim-majority nations, the OIC's declarations lacked enforcement mechanisms and were unable to stop the rising violence on the ground.

4. United Nations Mediation and Peacekeeping Initiatives

The United Nations attempted to mitigate the conflict through diplomatic mediation, calls for ceasefires, and the deployment of peacekeeping forces such as UNIFIL. These initiatives sought to stabilize southern Lebanon, prevent further escalation, and provide humanitarian assistance. Despite playing a significant role in monitoring hostilities, the UN faced challenges due to limited authority, ongoing militia activity, and the involvement of multiple foreign actors, preventing a comprehensive resolution to the crisis.

I. Relevant UN Treaties, Resolutions and Events

UNSC Resolution 425 (1978)– Calls for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and establishes UNIFIL

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/71622?ln=en&v=pdf>

UNSC Resolution 508 (1982)– Urges immediate ceasefire in Lebanon

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/30305?v=pdf>

UNSC Resolution 509 (1982) – Demands full Israeli withdrawal

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/30306?v=pdf>

J. (Optional) Possible Solutions

(Omitted – not required for semi-crisis.)